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FRENEL, VANEL

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03/17/08*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant

1.   This communication is in response to the Amendment filed on 03/17/08. Claims

1, 5, 10, 13, 14 and 15 have been amended. Claims 16-18 have been cancelled. Claims

1-15 and 19-21 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-15 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Cornett et al.(5,216,612) in view of Vogler et al.(6,681,990) and

further in view of Brockman (5,884,300).

(A)   As per claim 1, Cornett discloses a method of updating inventory data in an

inventory management system (See Cornett, Col.23, lines 1-19), the method

comprising: in a computer software application, requesting a plurality of inventory

models from the inventory management system (See Cornett, Fig.27; Col.27, lines 48-

68); selecting at least one model from the plurality of requested inventory models (See

Cornett, Col.22, lines 59-68 to Col.23, line 11); generating an inventory update form for

each of the plurality of inventory models in the software application program (See

Cornett, Fig.12A; Col.25 lines 1-37); populating each inventory update form with

updated inventory data in the software application program (See Cornett, Col.9, lines 32-55).

Cornett does not explicitly disclose sending the updated inventory data from the software application program to the inventory management system.

However, this feature is known in the art, as evidenced by Vogler. In particular, Vogler suggests sending the updated inventory data from the software application program to the inventory management system (See Vogler, Col.4, lines 44-67 to Col.5, line 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Vogler within the system of Cornett with the motivation of enabling adaptive real-time inventory management. Instead of receiving periodic reports of aggregated inventory changes, the system enables inventory changes to be reported real-time and without human intervention (See Vogler, Col.2, lines 25-29).

Furthermore, claim 1 has been amended to recite the new limitations of "automatically", "the plurality of inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory management system".

Cornett and Vogler disclose all the limitations above. The combination of Cornett and Vogler do not explicitly disclose that the method having "automatically", "the plurality of inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in

a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system".

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Brockman. In

particular, Brockman suggests that the method having "automatically", "the plurality of

inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in a

telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system" (See Brockman, Fig.7, Col.3, lines 25-54; Col.6, lines 15-28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have included the feature of Brockman within the collective teachings of

Cornett and Vogler with the motivation of determining a model inventory value for

products at each field element in an inventory supply chain, key data elements are

localized and compared with actual inventory values collected from the field elements to

determine if a need for replenishment exists (See Brockman, Col.1, lines 34-38).

(B)   As per claim 2, Cornett discloses the method further comprising: determining the

status of the updated inventory data sent to the inventory management system (See

Cornett, Col.22, lines 59-68 to Col.23, line 11); and if the status of the updated inventory

data is failed, then resending the updated inventory data to the inventory management

system (See Cornett, Col.27, lines 61-68 to Col.28, line 21).

(C)   As per claim 3, Cornett discloses the method further comprising updating the inventory management system with the updated inventory data (See Cornett, Col.9, lines 32-55).

(D)   As per claim 4, Vogler discloses the method wherein updating the inventory management system with the updated inventory data comprises saving the updated inventory data in the inventory management system (See Vogler, Col.4, lines 64-67 to Col.5, line 4).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(E)   As per claim 5, Brockman discloses the method wherein requesting a plurality of inventory models from the inventory management system comprises: automatically logging into the inventory management system (See Brockman, Fig.7; Col.3, lines 9-15); retrieving the plurality of inventory models from a database in the inventory management system (See Brockman, Col.3, lines 45-62); retrieving provisioning data for the inventoried equipment in the inventory management system from an external database, wherein the provisioning data comprises data for provisioning special service circuits associated with the inventoried equipment in a telecommunications network (See Brockman, Fig.7; Col.15-29).

and saving the plurality of inventory models to a file (See Brockman, Col.3, lines 55-60).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(F)   As per claim 6, Vogler discloses the method wherein sending the updated inventory data from the software application program to the inventory management system comprises: sending the updated inventory data to an inventory management database (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 4-25); logging into the inventory management system (See Vogler, Fig.3; Col.6, lines 49-60); and sending the updated inventory data from the inventory management database to the inventory management system (See Vogler, Col.6, lines 56-67).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(G)   As per claim 7, Vogler discloses the method wherein the plurality of inventory models comprise default configuration data for inventoried equipment in the inventory management system (See Vogler, Fig.3; Col.6, lines 34-38).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(H)   As per claim 8, Brockman discloses the method wherein the updated inventory data comprises specific configuration data for inventoried equipment in the inventory management system (See Brockman, Col.3, lines 34-54).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(I)   As per claim 9, Brockman discloses the method further comprising retrieving, from an external database, provisioning data for the inventoried equipment in the inventory management system (See Brockman, Fig.7; Col.6, lines 15-29).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(J)   As per claim 10, Cornett discloses a computer system for updating inventory data, the computer system comprising: a remote computer in the computer system for storing a database comprising inventory model data (See Cornett, Col.23, lines 1-37); a network interface (See Cornett, Col.10, lines 1-10); a client computer, in communication with the remote computer over the network interface, the client computer comprising: a memory device for storing a program file (See Cornett, Col.9, lines 55-68).

Cornett does not explicitly disclose a processor, functionally coupled to the memory device, the processor being responsive to computer-executable instructions contained in the program file, wherein the program file comprises a user interface for: requesting the inventory model data from the database; selecting one or more inventory models from the requested inventory model data; generating an inventory update form from the one or more selected inventory models; populating the inventory update form with the updated inventory data; and storing the updated inventory data in the database.

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Vogler. In

particular, Vogler suggested that a processor, functionally coupled to the memory

device, the processor being responsive to computer-executable instructions contained

in the program file, wherein the program file comprises a user interface for: requesting

the inventory model data from the database (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 4-49); selecting

one or more inventory models from the requested inventory model data (See Vogler,

Col.5, lines 5-29); generating an inventory update form from the one or more selected

inventory models (See Vogler, Col.5, lines 5-52); populating the inventory update form

with the updated inventory data (See Vogler, Col.4, lines 39-43); and storing the

updated inventory data in the database (See Vogler, Col.4, lines 44-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have included the feature of Vogler within the system of Cornett with the

motivation of enabling adaptive real-time inventory management. Instead of receiving

periodic reports of aggregated inventory changes, the system enables inventory

changes to be reported real-time and without human intervention (See Vogler, Col.2,

lines 25-29).

Furthermore, claim 10 has been amended to recite the new limitations of

"automatically", "the inventory model data comprising default configuration data for a

central office in a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory

data comprising specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the

inventory management system".

Cornett and Vogler disclose all the limitations above. The combination of Cornett and Vogler do not explicitly disclose that the method having "automatically", "the inventory model data comprising default configuration data for a central office in a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory management system".

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Brockman. In particular, Brockman suggests that the method having "automatically", "the inventory model comprising default configuration data for a central office in a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory management system" (See Brockman, Fig.7, Col.3, lines 25-54; Col.6, lines 15-28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Brockman within the collective teachings of Cornett and Vogler with the motivation of determining a model inventory value for products at each field element in an inventory supply chain, key data elements are localized and compared with actual inventory values collected from the field elements to determine if a need for replenishment exists (See Brockman, Col.1, lines 34-38).

(K)   As per claim 11, Vogler discloses the computer system wherein the inventory model data comprises default configuration data for inventoried equipment stored in the database (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 10-35).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and

Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(L)   As per claim 12, Vogler discloses the computer system further comprising

retrieving, from an external database, provisioning data for the inventoried equipment in

the inventory management system (See Vogler, Fig.2, Col.6, lines 9-25).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and

Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(M)   As per claim 13, Cornett discloses a system for updating inventory data in an

inventory management database, the system comprising: a client computer (See

Cornett Col.23, lines 1-37); a remote computer (See Cornett, Col.23, lines 1-19); a

network connection between the local computer and the remote computer allowing data

transfer therebetween (See Cornett, Col.10, lines 1-10).

Cornett does not explicitly disclose wherein the remote computer comprises: an

inventory management database for storing inventory model data; and a software

application program, residing on the remote computer, for retrieving the inventory model

data from the database; wherein the local computer comprises: a user interface for:

requesting the software application program to retrieve the inventory model data from

the inventory management database; selecting at least one inventory model from the

received inventory model data; generating an inventory update form from the at least

one selected inventory model; populating the inventory update form with the updated

inventory data; and sending the updated inventory data to the inventory management database.

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Vogler. In particular, Vogler suggested wherein the remote computer comprises: an inventory management database for storing inventory model data (See Vogler Col.4, lines 1-23); and a software application program, residing on the remote computer, for retrieving the inventory model data from the database (See Vogler, Col.5, lines 5-52); wherein the local computer comprises: a user interface for: requesting the software application program to retrieve the inventory model data from the inventory management database (See Vogler, Col.6, lines 9-64); selecting at least one inventory model from the received inventory model data (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 1-20); generating an inventory update form from the at least one selected inventory model (See Vogler, Col.5, lines 5-52); populating the inventory update form with the updated inventory data (See Vogler, Col.4, lines 39-43); and sending the updated inventory data to the inventory management database (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 4-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included the feature of Vogler within the system of Cornett with the motivation of enabling adaptive real-time inventory management. Instead of receiving periodic reports of aggregated inventory changes, the system enables inventory changes to be reported real-time and without human intervention (See Vogler, Col.2, lines 25-29).

Furthermore, claim 13 has been amended to recite the new limitations of

"automatically", "the plurality of inventory models comprising default configuration data

for a central office in a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated

inventory data comprising specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment

in the inventory management system".

Cornett and Vogler disclose all the limitations above. The combination of Cornett

and Vogler do not explicitly disclose that the method having "automatically", "the

plurality of inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in

a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system".

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Brockman. In

particular, Brockman suggests that the method having "automatically", "the plurality of

inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in a

telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system" (See Brockman, Fig.7, Col.3, lines 25-54; Col.6, lines 15-28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have included the feature of Brockman within the collective teachings of

Cornett and Vogler with the motivation of determining a model inventory value for

products at each field element in an inventory supply chain, key data elements are

localized and compared with actual inventory values collected from the field elements to

determine if a need for replenishment exists (See Brockman, Col.1, lines 34-38).

(N)   As per the amended claim 14, Brockman discloses the system wherein the

software application program is a screen scraper application program "operative to

intercept character-based data from a mainframe computer" (See Brockman, Fig.7;

Col.6, lines 15-29).

The motivation for combining the respective teachings of Cornett, Vogler and

Brockman are as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 above, and incorporated herein.

(O)   As per claim 15, Cornett discloses a computer-readable medium having

computer-executable instructions, which when executed by a computer (See Cornett,

Col.9, lines 56-68), populating each inventory update form with updated inventory data

(See Cornett, Col.9, lines 32-55); updating the inventory management system with the

updated inventory data (See Cornett, Col.9, lines 32-55).

Cornett does not explicitly disclose the steps of: requesting a plurality of

inventory models from an inventory management system; selecting at least one of the

plurality of inventory models from the inventory management system; generating an

inventory update form for each of the selected inventory models; sending the updated

inventory data to the inventory management system; and retrieving, from an external

database, provisioning data for inventoried equipment in the inventory management

system.

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Vogler. In

particular, Vogler suggested requesting a plurality of inventory models from an inventory

management system (See Vogler, Col.5, lines 5-52); selecting at least one of the

plurality of inventory models from the inventory management system (See Vogler, Col.6,

lines 9-64); generating an inventory update form for each of the selected inventory

models (See Vogler, Col.5, lines 5-52); sending the updated inventory data to the

inventory management system (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 4-25); and retrieving, from an

external database, provisioning data for inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system (See Vogler, Col.7, lines 4-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have included the feature of Vogler within the system of Cornett with the

motivation of enabling adaptive real-time inventory management. Instead of receiving

periodic reports of aggregated inventory changes, the system enables inventory

changes to be reported real-time and without human intervention (See Vogler, Col.2,

lines 25-29).

Furthermore, claim 15 has been amended to recite the new limitations of "the

plurality of inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in

a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system", "wherein the provisioning data comprises data for provisioning

special service circuits associated with the inventoried equipment in a

telecommunications network".

Cornett and Vogler disclose all the limitations above. The combination of Cornett

and Vogler do not explicitly disclose that the method having "automatically", "the

plurality of inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in

a telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system", " wherein the provisioning data comprises data for provisioning

special service circuits associated with the inventoried equipment in a

telecommunications network".

However, these features are known in the art, as evidenced by Brockman. In

particular, Brockman suggests that the method having "automatically", "the plurality of

inventory models comprising default configuration data for a central office in a

telecommunications network", "automatically", "the updated inventory data comprising

specific operating parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory

management system" (See Brockman, Fig.7, Col.3, lines 25-54; Col.6, lines 15-28);

wherein the provisioning data comprises data for provisioning special service circuits

associated with the inventoried equipment in a telecommunications network (See

Brockman, Fig.7; Col.15-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have included the feature of Brockman within the collective teachings of

Cornett and Vogler with the motivation of determining a model inventory value for

products at each field element in an inventory supply chain, key data elements are

localized and compared with actual inventory values collected from the field elements to

determine if a need for replenishment exists (See Brockman, Col.1, lines 34-38).

(P)   As per the newly added claim 19, Brockman discloses the method wherein

requesting a plurality of inventory models from the inventory management system

comprises at least one of an updated equipment code, an updated equipment location,

and updated cabling assignments for wiring between at least two pieces of central office

equipment, in the central office (See Brockman, Fig.1; Fig.4; Col.3, lines 35-67 to Col.4,

line 16).

(Q)   As per the newly added claim 20, Brockman discloses the method wherein

requesting the default configuration data for a central office comprises at least one of an

equipment code, an equipment location, and cabling assignments for wiring between at

least two pieces of central office equipment (See Brockman, Fig.1; Fig.4; Col.3, lines

35-67 to Col.4, line 16).

(R)   As per the newly added claim 21, Brockman discloses the method wherein

requesting the default configuration data for a central office comprises at least one of an

equipment code, an equipment location, and cabling assignments for wiring between at

least two pieces of central office equipment (See Brockman, Fig.1; Fig.4; Col.3, lines

35-67 to Col.4, line 16).

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed on 03/17/08 with respect to claims 1-15 and 19-21

have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

(A)   At pages 8-12 of the response filed on 03/17/08, Applicant's argues the

followings:

        a) Cornett and Vogler fail to teach, disclose or suggest each and every feature

specified in amended claim 1, for example, "inventory models comprising default

configuration data for a central office in a telecommunications network, automatically

populating each inventory update form with updated inventory data in software

application program, or updated inventory data comprising specific operating

parameters for the inventoried equipment in the inventory management system". The

Examiner disagrees.

        In response, the Examiner respectfully submitted that He relied upon the

teaching of Brockman in Col.3, lines 45-67; Col.6, lines 15-29) which correspond to

Applicant's claimed feature. Therefore, Applicant's argument is not persuasive and the

rejection is hereby sustained.

5.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. The cited but not the applied prior art teaches methods and

systems for sourcing bill of materials and data handling configurations software

(2002/0032611) and inventory control system and methods (6,996,538).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Vanel Frenel whose telephone number is 571-272-6769.

The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Matthew S.Gart can be reached on 571-272-3955. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Vanel Frenel/
Examiner, Art Unit 3687

June 30, 2008